

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

EVERY DAY A BUSY DAY at Newberry's GREATEST STORE.

If Low Prices coupled with bright new reliable merchandise ever had the power to make a store the centre of attraction then there is no mystery about the way Mimnaugh's store is packed daily. We are, and will continue to convince the people of Newberry and the surrounding county that this store is the cheapest and most satisfactory store to trade with in upper South Carolina. My heart as well as my money is in this business.

== Come and Examine our Great Stock and You Will No Longer Be a Doubter. ==

JUST FOLLOW THE CROWDS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 THE SALE BEGINS

38 inch Percales, still they go at 5c yard.
300 pcs. Calicoes as long as they last 2 7-8c yard.
200 pcs Sea Island regular 6c kind now 4 1/2c yard.
50 doz towels as long as they last, two for 5 cents.
50 doz " " " " 10c worth 15c
100 doz ladies' and misses hose, the price is 5c pair.
100 doz men's half hose, 10c kind now only 5c pair.
100 doz colored Organdies, 8c quality now 5 cents.
100 doz " " 10c quality, now 7 1/2c.
100 doz " " 12 1/2c quality, now 8 1/2c.
1000 yds Table Linen, mill ends direct from Ireland, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yd lengths, half price.

The Silk Selling Keeps Up.

Our Silk Business this season is wonderful which is the strongest evidence that we have them all best on price and quality. Here are a few numbers that can't be matched.

38 inch elegant Taffeta, wont split, worth \$1.50 Mimnaugh's price 97 1/2c.
25 pcs. colored Taffeta, as long as they last 38c.
Another big lot of wash Silks just opened. If you want to buy Silks now is your opportunity.

ALL THAT WE CAN DO IN MILLINERY.

Every day the Express Company rolls in more new goods, no time to wait on freight. (Why is all this business?) We are selling correct Millinery. We are selling Millinery cheaper than Millinery prices. We don't have to make it all on Millinery, it's not a matter of profit, we want to build up a big Millinery business.

SHOES AND OXFORDS.

The Biggest Shoe Sale ever held in Newberry. All the new and perfect Shoes that are made by some of the best makers in America.
500 pairs of Crosetts fine shoes for men to be sold at cut prices.
25 cases Drew, Selby & Co's. fine shoes and slippers just opened. These shoes need no introduction.

Don't buy your Shoes and Slippers until you see my line.

COME DIRECT TO MY STORE.

Mimnaugh's, = Mimnaugh's,

The Leading Store of Newberry, S. C.

PRaise FROM A QUONDAM FOE.

EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S E-STATEMENT OF WADE HAMPTON.

"I venture to say that South Carolina has never had a Great Orator or Statesman who could have done what Hampton did; could have led the State so wisely and masterfully as Hampton did in the circumstances under which he did his most conspicuous and valuable work."

[Springfield Republican.]

To the Editor of the Republican: Your editorial notice today of the death of Wade Hampton leaves little to be said by others. My own relations to him were, of course, peculiar and may possibly give an interest to my view and estimate of him. I have in other places and on other occasions spoken of him, and what I shall now say will not be new. Force of character and finely balanced judgment were, as I see it, the leading traits of Hampton. As you remark he was not a Calhoun or Clay. He does not belong on the roll of great orators or statesmen. But to say this is not to disparage or disrate Hampton. I venture to say that South Carolina has never had a great orator or statesman who could have done what Hampton did; could have led the State so wisely and masterfully as Hampton did in the circumstances under which he did his most conspicuous and valuable work. The great orator or statesman has his place, but it is properly not higher than the place of the greater leader of the people who by force of will and the genius of command guides a State in stormy and trying times. Hampton, therefore, ought to stand among the very foremost of the men of his State who have acted high parts.

In saying this I am not saying that what Hampton did was the wisest thing that could have been done. I am only expressing my conviction that as the leader of his people in a great, vital political and social struggle he played a high part, a part which no other citizen of the State was probably equal to; a part which in my judgment no other citizen of the State at any period of her history could probably have played so well. His mastery of men, of self-willed, even reckless, men was absolute; his power of directing and controlling the forces with which he had to deal and to reach the results he

aimed at, was truly wonderful. In the height of surrounding excitement he could be serene and collected; in moments when it was easy to be unrestrained he could be moderate. Whoever else lost his balance, Hampton never did.

Back of all this courage and poise and self control and supporting them all, there was beyond doubt a firm conviction that this cause was the cause of justice, of peace and of civilization. No man who knew Hampton or is familiar with his career can doubt his profound devotion to the public welfare. One may question the wisdom of his policy, may think another and different policy might have brought better results, but no one who is well informed can question Hampton's fidelity to his own best judgment. He steadily followed the right as he saw it, and he was as sure to follow it in days of defeat as in days of victory. He fell upon evil times as well as upon prosperous. He felt "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," as well as the applause and cheers of his fellow citizens, but through it all he bore himself, so far as I can see, without mistake or fault, from the point of view he took.

Over his open grave nothing could persuade me to utter disparage or blame, if I could see the gravest mistakes in his career, for I feel sure he was true at all times to what he regarded as his duty. There is no higher praise, no greater success than this. To meet a great crisis successfully, to win the plaudits of a whole people, to see much of the applause changed to detraction, and through it all to keep steadily on the lofty and true path of honor and patriotism, even to the end, is a record which entitles Hampton to a place second to no one in the hearts of his people and the records of his State.

It was Burke who said: "Nothing but the possession of some power can, with any certainty, discover what at the bottom is the true character of any man." Hampton was tried by this test, and by it he stands approved, and will stand while our memory of him lasts.

D. H. Chamberlain.
West Brookfield, April 12, 1902.

The surest and safest remedy for kidney and bladder diseases is Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold by Gilder & Weeks.

BACHMAN CHAPEL LETTER.

All the News Around Bachman Chapel and Union Academy Interestingly Told by T. J. W.

I have been requested to have something to say about the last session of our legislature. It may be noticed that I am a little late in saying; but I have found it a right good rule not to have so much to say at one time; so you can understand why my say is just now appearing. So, now, if for nothing more than to satisfy the curiosity of that fellow, I will proceed:

Well, it is a known fact that the legislature has met, consumed the 49 days and adjourned; and it is another known fact that the people, or at least a large per cent. of them, have started up the usual amount of complaint about nothing being done. But this is nothing new; it is usually the cry at the adjournment of every legislature since I have known anything about the meeting of a general assembly. It is a mighty hard matter to please everybody; some want one thing and some another. The fact of the business is, we poor people want more money simply because we need it; but I have long since learned that there are two great needs of ours that the legislature will never be able to meet, these are our moral and financial needs.

We are willing to admit that the last legislature did but very little, so far as making new laws is concerned. Now the question comes, do they deserve criticism for this? I should say not. If we would just look around and give them full justice we could find compliments and praise for what they didn't do instead of so much criticism. Sometimes people can do a great deal of good by doing no harm.

Here are a few of the bills that failed to pass, that we consider a blessing: First, The erection of a State institution called a soldier's home. We consider that the State would have just as little use for such an institution as a wagon would have for five wheels, and we venture the assertion that if the matter was left to a vote of the old veterans it would be killed by a vote of fifty to one.

Second, Did you want the lien law repealed? Oh, no, I think not. I construe the lien law just about as I do the dispensary; it is here for your benefit if you need it; and if you don't need it it is a God's blessing to you, your family and the surrounding country in which you live.

Third, Did you want a compulsory education law? No, our country is too poor to maintain such a law. There are fully three fifths of the children who are compelled to labor for a support; and there are three fourths of the parents who are going to do the very best they can toward educating their children regardless of a compulsory law, and the other fourth you can't manage any way.

Fourth, Did you want a law to prohibit children under 12 or 14 years of

age working in cotton mills? According to our way of thinking, this kind of a law would not only be an imposition upon a certain class of poor people, but we believe would be quite an injustice as well as a hardship upon them. Every poor man has to provide for his own household and he has a right to know his own circumstances better than any one else.

Now you can see that these are a few acts that were offered at the last session of our general assembly that failed to find place on our statute books. So after all you can begin to see how much good they did by doing no harm.

Now let us notice if we can't find at least some good acts and joint resolutions that were made laws: First, we believe that everybody seems to feel proud of the increase of the pension appropriation which has just been doubled. The county government law has been made better, we believe; the reduction in the commutation tax to one dollar will eventually prove a benefit towards making better roads. It will bring road working down to a hired system, which, according to our judgment is the only systematic way of having good roads. Another good act was to exempt school trustees from road duty; and also another to allow all farm products to be marketed in any town in this State without license; the joint resolution extending the time for paying tax without penalty to the 31st of March was of some importance.

So much for the legislature. I am requested to announce that there will be an election of church officers of Bachman Chapel congregation on the fourth Sunday of this month. So all the members can prepare themselves accordingly.

T. J. W.
April 18, 1902.

JOKE ON A JUDGE.

It Arose in Connection With an Important Decision.

[Columbia Record.]

At Newberry last week, Judge Gary rendered a decision declaring that excess charges by railroads, where passengers fail to purchase tickets, are invalid. An appeal was taken, and the question will come up before the supreme court. The very day the decision was rendered Judge Gary had to go to Abbeville, and he didn't have time to buy a ticket. When the conductor came around he demanded 25 cents excess of fare.

"Why, I have just decided that such charges are illegal," said the judge.

"Can't help that, judge," said the conductor, as the judge paid over the money and took a receipt. The judge is more firmly convinced that his decision is right, because when he went to get his rebate check cashed the office was closed, and he is carrying it about with him yet.

LINCOLN THE GREAT.

An Interesting Letter on the Character of Lincoln by One Who Disagrees With Senator McLaurin.

Mr. Editor:—No long since, there appeared in the Herald and News a portion of a speech which Senator McLaurin delivered in Boston, on Lincoln's last birth anniversary. In that speech the Senator said that Lincoln was the greatest man that this country has produced since it has been a free government.

I have no quarrel with a man, who born and matured in Dixie, believes that there has been a dearth of great men in our section. Lincoln is the idol of the North. Be it so. The South has her idols too. At the same time I shall teach my children that the South has produced many men infinitely greater than, this strange child of destiny, Abraham Lincoln.

When a popular current sets a certain way, it is easy to follow that current, right or wrong. Lincoln is regarded by some as a martyr, but he was no more a martyr than other men who have been assassinated.

He is also believed to have inherited from his father a hatred of slavery and a love of freedom, who it is alleged, left Kentucky on account of slavery. But the section, in which the elder Lincoln lived, contained only a handful of slaves; and he never disclosed to his kindred there, any conscientious scruples about the institution of slavery. When Lincoln's father left Kentucky he was a fugitive from justice, and made his begonia to evade the law.

Some southern men honestly believe, that when the Hampton Roads conference was held, Lincoln offered to pay for the slaves if the seceded States would return to the union. This is denied by those who ought to know. Besides how could it be true? Every intelligent man must have known then, that it was a question of only a very short time, when the South would have to yield from sheer lack of men and resources. After the war had progressed three years, would the North have been more gracious towards us than it had been previous to its beginning?

The South ought not, and does not discredit Lincoln because he was the illegitimate son of Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. It is willing to accept him according to his merit, but not otherwise.

The writer has obtained his information from biography, from Lincoln's law partner for twenty-five years, and others who had opportunity to know the man. If the Senator really knows Lincoln, he is more fortunate than most of Lincoln's contemporaries; because it is admitted on all hands, that he was one of the most reticent and secretive men in history.

It has almost passed into a proverb, that great men have great mothers. Lincoln despised his father and had no tender feelings for his mother; which may be one reason why he became a confirmed infidel. If he was so unfortunate in parentage, how did he become so great? On what food did the Senator's mighty Caesar feed that he became so great beyond all of his countrymen?

It is said that Lincoln was a great lover of Burns' writings, from which he derived the simplicity and nerve of his style. He was, however, more fond of Tam O'Shanter, Death and Dr. Hornbook and Hollie Willis, Prayer than he was of The Mountain Daisy and The Lament of Glencairn.

Lincoln is also said to have been an admirer and disciple of Voltaire, according to this writer, the "lie is a vice only when it does harm; it is a great virtue when it does good;" and that "great politicians ought always to deceive the people." It is not known whether Lincoln ever read this portion of the writer in question, but there is good evidence going to show that he sometimes practiced duplicity and double dealing.

W. Z. Bateman says that, a few days before the presidential election in 1860, Lincoln ascertained that a large majority of the ministers and prominent church members, had decided that they would not vote for him, on account of his deistical views. He came into the office of Bateman, and exhibited considerable emotion, on account of this information. He also declared that he believed in the Bible. When this friend told him, that his friends generally, were ignorant that he entertained such sentiments, he answered quickly "I know they are; I have to appear different to them."

Notwithstanding Lincoln was a very reticent man, and selfish withal, occasionally the real animus of the man would crop out. "If ever, said he, American society, and the United States' government, are demoralized

and overthrown, it will come from the voracious desire of office—this wiggle to live without labor and toil, from which I myself am not free."

Lincoln was jubilant and happy when his pride was gratified, and when it was disappointed, he was dejected and melancholy. In such seasons, as this last, his pride sank into the pit of despair, and thoughts of suicide crowded upon his mind. An insatiable thirst for distinction, is the keynote to his character. He claimed to be as good as anybody, and to belong to the family of the lion and the tribe of the eagle.

Amid the constant cracking of jokes, the one thought that troubled him was, that he might die without doing anything, to link his name and memory with the events of his time. Just before he issued his emancipation proclamation, he told a bosom friend that such had been the burden of his life.

After he attained the goal of his ambition, by being elected President, if he did not become a christian, he doubtless laid aside, or concealed, the vindictiveness, and infidelity of other years.

A great man, who came in contact with him almost daily, for eight years at the Springfield bar, said that he seemed to have but little heart and conscience; but that he was a good lawyer, and a man of considerable intellect. His opinion is, that he was the equal of Douglas, or any other man of his time, on the stump before the people.

Intellect alone, however, does not insure greatness; otherwise the number of great men would be increased. The will is the most important faculty of the mind. What a man wills to do, or not to do, more than anything else, contributes to greatness.

Everywhere greatness is accorded to Gen. Lee, not simply because he was great in one respect, but because there were no weak places in his character. He was great in intellect, great as a military genius, great as a moralist, great when victorious and equally great in defeat. Tried by this crucial test not many men are great.

OLAFF.

Wields a Sharp AX.

Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing too. Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles—Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever, Malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. 25c. at all druggists.